FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Vol VI No 192* *3 October 1978*

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FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. MILITARY AID SUSPENSION

PA020309Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (EFE)--Argentine Foreign Minister Vice ADM Oscar Antonio Montes today refused to give a precise answer when he was asked for an opinion on today's enactment of the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment which prohibits U.S. military aid to Argentina. Montes made statements at Ezeiza international airport at noon today after his return from the United States, where he participated in the UN General Assembly.

Montes said: "As you know, I met with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and we analyzed the bilateral relations between the United States and Argentina. I believe that these relations will continue to improve from the normal to the optimum level, where they should always have been," he added. On the announced visit to Buenos Aires of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Viron Vaky, Montes said that "the trip has been announced and I believe that with it we will be taking the successive steps to enable the events described previously to begin to happen."

Montes was optimistic about the results of the negotiations of Argentine-Chilean mixed Commission No 2, which will resume talks in Buenos Aires tomorrow on the Beagle Channel conflict.

On the reports referring to the resumption of the tripartite negotiations on the use of the Parana River's hydroelectric potential by Paraguay, Brazil and Argentina, the foreign minister said that "no decision has yet been made in this regard."

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR ANTARCTIC EXPLOITATION

PY301557Y Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 28 Sep 78 p 12 PY

[Text] "If the United States and the USSR, when the time arrives, share out the Antarctic area between themselves, or at least indicate that they are going to exploit it and that anybody who wants to follow them can do so, we must be prepared to follow them with the necessary personnel. We must give these personnel ever-increasing funds if we are to board the train of Antarctic exploitation." This was said by Navy Capt Alberto O. Casellas, chief of the navy's Antarctic Group, when he was asked about Argentina's policy in the region.

The captain explained that the Antarctic treaty, which is currently under revision, does not allow sovereignty over that territory. For this reason the existing status regarding it is, according to Casellas, "terribly conflictive and it is necessary that the fight be continued in international organizations for what Argentina is convinced are its rights in that area."

The expert added: "As an example, what the United States is doing in its claimed sector must be noted: prospecting for oil, iron, copper and uranium. We must continue research and release results, with the exception of those which are super-strategic and must be kept secret."

In his remarks Casellas stressed the fact that the undefined and complicated situation regarding Antarctic sovereignties is supported principally by the great powers, which have the fervent desire for as few competitors as possible in exploitation of the fabulous southern resources. He marked out the United States, Japan and the USSR--in that order--as responsible for the current situation, with the USSR principally interested in fishing resources.

He then proposed "that not a minute be lost in joining in the exploitation, no matter how, while diplomatic discussions continue regarding the nature of future legislation for the area." "It is not possible to delay in taking advantage of the opportunity to extract the wealth which our country so badly needs," Casellas continued.

He reported that "our country has continental and island bases and bases on ice with overall control over 4 million square kilometers. Nevertheless, by 1988, when revision of the treaty must be completed and we must enter into negotiations with other countries having rights in the region, we must have very important information based on prior research."

The need to operate in the region was summarized by Casellas in these terms: "It is much more difficult to remove a sovereign country from an area when it is already in the exploitation stage than it is to try to remove a sovereign country which is exploiting nothing."

He added: "None of the countries currently fishing for krill will object if Argentine ships begin operating in the area and, within their capabilities, start catching this small shrimp, which is rich in protein and which is food for whales."

With a practical and realistic approach, Casellas argues that "we must do this despite the fact that we will criticize the presence of those other fishing vessels. At the political level we should continue to maintain our position that our Antarctic sovereignty must be defended and that nobody but ourselves should be present in the sector."

The Argentine region is a platform of over 3 million square kilometers and this is what is under legislation. "This will be exciting. Now that we have reached the moon, it will be easier to reach the bottom of the sea," said Casellas.

KWU'S ATUCHA II PLAN MAY OFFER NEW TECHNOLOGY

PY292251Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1900 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY

[By Raul Tobares]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA)--The large newspapers in the federal capital practically ignored the announcement by the West German enterprise Kraftwerk Union (KWU) regarding the Atucha II nuclear-electric plant, despite the fact that this is the first concrete public sign of what seems to be an important reorientation of the nuclear plants program and may be an opening toward the acquisition of future sophisticated technology to which our country still does not have access in the field of atomic energy.

The executives of KWU, a branch of Siemens which designs and builds conventional electric and nuclear plants, reported that the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) had requested bids for the supply and assembly of the Atucha II plant which will be built near Atucha I in Lima, in the Buenos Aires area on the Parana River approximately 100 km north of this capital.

Despite the fact that the CNEA has not made an announcement, the project seems to be fairly advanced, because the West German enterprise met last Tuesday with representatives of local industries which might participate in this project in order to brief them and tell them of KWU's interest in developing appropriate ways for technological cooperation.

Obviously, it will not take very long for the West German enterprise to complete the proposal, since it had already made an offer for the construction of a plant in Rio Tercero. This project was similar to the plant built by KWU in (Biblis), West Germany, although the West German plant used enriched uranium as fuel and has twice as much power as the plant being built in Cordoba.

Keeping in mind that the FRG, with an important role played by KWU, has wide experience in the natural and enriched uranium fuel cycles and is also among the most advanced countries in the development of new methods to enrich uranium (ultracentrifugation, jet nozzle, laser), the current Atucha II negotiation may help Argentina gain access to new technologies, such as nuclear propulsion of ships, and strengthen Argentina's role as the frontrunner in nuclear development in Latin America.

MISSING JOURNALIST FOUND ALIVE NEAR TRES ARROYOS

PY291509Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1445 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 29 Sep (TELAM)--The Commander of V Corps reports by communique that as a consequence of an anynymous telephone call to corps headquarters early this morning, journalist Enrique Esteban, who disappeared in Neuquen on 23 July 1978, has been located.

The journalist was found bound and gagged in a Renault-12 car near the 500-kilometer signpost of Highway 3, close to the town of Tres Arroyos. He is in satisfactory health.

The journalist will be placed at the disposal of sub zone No 52 (Neuquen) which is carrying out the pertinent investigation.

POLICE REPORT RELEASE OF 24 DETAINED UNIONISTS

PY301327Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0145 GMT 30 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (NA)--Police sources reported tonight that the 24 union leaders detained in San Fernando a week ago have been set free, although one of them stated that two of their companions were still at the San Fernando police station.

The union source which provided the information stated that the detentions had been made on the grounds of violation of an edict from the Buenos Aires Province police and that the order for release of the union leaders came from the same agency.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION OF PSP ANNOUNCED

PY021751Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 2 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)--The National Electoral Chamber has decided to intervene in the Popular Socialist Party [PSP] and has declared null and void all the actions of the various successive committees and congresses since 12 April 1974.

The decision for intervention, which refers to the "the wide split which the PSP is suffering and to the deep institutional crisis which it is experiencing," is based on this fact and orders the federal judge with electoral jurisdiction in the capital to name an interventor who will be charged with the custody of the assets and records.

BALBIN ACCUSES MILITARY OF 'INCOHERENT' POLICY

PY301639Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0330 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Tucuman, 28 Sep (NA)--Ricardo Balbin, president of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], stated here tonight that "this process is permeated with prejudice and fear" and that "there is no political organization, only armed forces policy--undefined, incoherent, non-uniform."

The former presidential candidate denied that the political parties will demand immediate elections if their reorganization is permitted. He said that in the case of the UCR "there has been absolutely no dialog with the government."

After repeating his criticism of the economic leadership, Balbin stated that "underneath, there is a society which is suffering from the results of the successes attributed to Martinez de Hoz."

He continued: "I believe that Martinez de Hoz has an economic plan and that he is carrying it out. I think he is the only one in the government who has a real plan and is carrying it out, but I believe that the results have not been useful or effective."

Referring to the progress of the national process, he said that "when there is talk about reconstruction or national reorganization plans and there is more concern over the errors of the past than bold thinking about the future, then these are programs to avoid doing things instead of programs for achievements." In another part of his dialog with a NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reporter he added: "A mistake is being made here by delaying the political organization of the country, and another mistake is being made by planning to organize labor unions before political parties. This is wrong, not because one is more important than the other, but because one is more fundamental to democracy than the other."

He emphasized: "I say that it was a mistake not to consult with civilians--in a different way than Harguindeguy has--because isolation is produced between the civilians and the armed forces."

He continued: "This is dangerous and should never be permitted, if we wish to bring about the total unity of the country."

He added: "Those who do not want to understand this, take the answers as pressure for elections, in order to discredit the concepts we hold.

"If the president, the commanders and other officers are talking about a strong, stable and secure democracy, then I ask: When do we begin to develop it?"

He asserted: "If we are moving toward a representative democracy, we must first have the institutions of democracy, which are the political parties, because there is no representative democracy without political parties."

Asked his opinion about the possibility of constitutional reform, Balbin replied that "when people in this country no longer know what to do, they talk about constitutional reform." He also expressed the belief that small and medium enterprises "are rapidly disappearing. We are concerned about this because this country still needs small and medium business; otherwise we will fall into the hands of big business, which can still endure because of the financial resources it has. But this has a political implication, because big business is the multinationals established in the country."

PERUVIAN AIR CHIEF VOWS SUPPORT ON SEA OUTLET

PY291238Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Sep 78 PY

[Text] "Peru is ready to give unconditional support to Bolivia in its search for a solution to its landlocked position," stated Peruvian Air Force Commander Jorge Tamayo de la Flor during a meeting he held this afternoon with President Pereda Asbun. Tamayo de la Flor told President Asbun that he had been asked to convey to him the greetings of Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez and indicated that his visit was aimed at carrying out a fraternal dialog, the most important part of an international policy designed to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two geographically contiguous countries.

Asked whether his meeting with President Pereda included discussion of military issues, Tamayo de la Flor indicated: "We continue to maintain cordial relationships between institutions. There is an exchange of military training which could be viewed as military cooperation." On the subject of Bolivia's landlocked situation and its policy to overcome it, Tamayo de la Flor stated: "We support and will always support Bolivia's cause." Asked about how this support could become tangible, he said that it would require bilateral talks.

In response to newsmen's questions about Bolivia's proposal to revise the 1929 treaty, Tamayo de la Flor said that "Peru respects the decision to revise the treaty."

Manuel Augusto Roca Zela, Peruvian ambassador to Bolivia who was accompanying the air force commander, asserted that respect for treaties is one of the main pillars of international relations. With regard to the possibility that Peru might support the revision of the treaty, the ambassador stated: "Every treaty can be revised as long as there is agreement between the parties involved. The treaties can be renewed, improved or changed but there must be common agreement. If Bolivia wants a revision of the treaty, Peru will go along with this request. If Bolivia does not want to revise this international treaty, Peru is also willing to support this decision.

NEWSLETTER WEIGHS ARGENTINE-CHILEAN WAR SCENARIO

PY301918Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 78 PY

[Text] If Peru opens hostilities at the same time as Argentina against Chile, Bolivia will inevitably find itself involved on their side, the newsletter ACTUALIDAD BOLIVIANA CONFIDENCIAL [ABC] asserts in its latest issue.

While analyzing the imponderables of a possible armed conflict, ABC adds that the test of so much warlike [word indistinct] would be too hard to overcome for the Chilean people and their army.

The newsletter also says that Chile hints vaguely that it has support from Brazil if such a conflict were to take place, although such a position on the part of Brazil may not go further than a strong diplomatic effort in favor of Chile. ABC says: In fact, Brazil has its own worries. The Soviet fleet in Angola is opposite Recife, and everybody knows the decisive importance to Brazil of the collapse of the present ideological system, which could be stimulated from that African outpost. To the north Brazil faces the ever-watchful eyes of Surinam and Guyana, countries with procommunist governments. Then there is Venezuela, whose material support has (?been promised) to Bolivia in case of Chilean aggression.

It is obvious that if Brazil does not participate in a conflict between Argentina and Chile, Paraguay would also not attack the Bolivian rearguard, since that country is economically (?dependent) on Argentina.

ABC suggests that all those circumstances make it adviseable for Chile to seek a peaceful solution of the border problems which have been created for it by its expansionist dreams.

It appears that Argentina intends to carry out an overwhelming military action in the Beagle area and along the Andean border together with Bolivia and Peru as active participants on the northern and eastern flanks.

ABC concludes its commentary by indicating that war is certainly never desirable, but one party is guilty of (?fanning) war fever, and provoking all others: Chile.

BOLIVIA-SRI LANKA COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING HAMEED VISIT

BK3011124Y Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 30 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka and Bolivia have agreed that the early conclusion of a cultural agreement and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries would contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two governments. This is contained in a joint communique issued at the end of Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Mr A.C.S. Hameed's visit to Bolivia.

The two governments fully agreed on the principles of nonalinement and both resolutely supported the establishment of a new international economic order.

RANGER REGIMENT INSPECTS PARAGUAY BORDER AREA

PY030133Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Personnel from the Santa Cruz Ranger regiment are carrying out military inspections in the town of San Jose de Chiquitos in the (Soledana) area and along roads which lead to the border with Paraguay, according to reports given to Radio Cruz del Sur.

The reason for the Rangers', or Green Berets', movements in this area is the sabotage of the Santa Cruz-[name indistinct] railroad line. According to our reports, unknown persons loosened the bolts on the rails about 100 kilometers from the twon. A team of railroad workers discovered this and prevented a terrible catastrophe, such as the derailment of a passenger train.

The railway authorities presented the case to the Santa Cruz authorities, who then decided to mobilize the ranger regiment to investigate the sabotage.

It is now known that an abandoned campsite was found near the sabotage attempt. This caused some concern and resulted in the decision to have a rigorous inspection of the area by military personnel.

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE--This morning about 5,000 La Paz construction workers went on a 24-hour strike, demanding the dismissal of two union coordinators appointed by the Labor Ministry. The workers reject these hand-picked leaders and want to elect their union leaders themselves, thereby exercising the same rights as other labor sectors. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep PY]

PRESIDENT GISCARD INTERVIEWED BY 'O GLOBO'

PY030025Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 78 p 6 PY

[Text of French President Giscard d'Estaing's interview with Brazilian correspondents at Elysee Palace in Paris on 29 September]

[Text] [Question] On the eve of your trip to Brazil, 2 years after President Geisel's visit to France, what do you think of the implementation of the economic cooperation agreements signed in 1976? Does France want to reinforce bilateral cooperation? In what sectors?

[Answer] The agreements you mentioned were signed--it is proper to note this--in 1975, and the cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation agreements were signed several years earlier. We did not sign agreements on the occasion of President Geisel's visit in April 1976 because this is not the objective of visits of chiefs of state. The agreements we signed helped set up a framework. To evaluate our relations during the past 2 years we must refer to the communique issued in the wake of President Geisel's visit. You will notice that various points of convergence in the political sector were emphasized. I can say that we have taken advantage of them.

Several sectors of cooperation were singled out in the economic field, including hydroelectric energy, inland transportation, aeronautics and petrochemical industry, and you can notice that some achievements were made in all these sectors. Our trade increased by 80 percent in 2 years, with a heavy deficit for France which we want to correct. A French-Brazilian joint commission met last month in Brasilia and studied possible actions for expanding our cooperation in sectors such as hydroelectricity and for laying the foundations for other areas, such as chemistry and port facilities, which are some of the new Brazilian priorities.

With President Geisel we will examine these and other proposals which were prepared in the area of culture and science, both involving research and implementation of research feedback, and we will issue directives, to give the impetus and the necessary resources to carry on this cooperation.

[Question] The Brazilian nuclear development program is advancing rapidly. During your trip, in what ways could you demonstrate France's interest in participating in this program, primarily regarding the fast breeder generator technology?

[Answer] The Brazilian projects in this field of nuclear energy are in fact quite broad. As you know, since France has achieved a very high scientific and technological level in this field, it can effectively cooperate with Brazil, and with any other country which may so desire. Thus far, cooperation with Brazil has been restricted to some sectors such as the uranium processing industry and scientific research, but I believe that the work performed in these areas has been acceptable. France is naturally ready to reinforce its relations with Brazil within the framework of our government's nuclear policy, and, based on Brazil's desires and possibilities, we could eventually single out other sectors in which cooperation could be undertaken.

[Question] In what ways does France want to increase cooperation with Brazil in the field of solar energy?

[Answer] Cooperation between France and Brazil in the field of new kinds of energy, primarily solar energy, has been regulated by the 30 April 1976 agreement and has been the subject of regular contacts among the appropriate officials of the two countries to define programs of common interest. France wants to increase cooperation with Brazil in this field, which certainly opens to both countries great opportunities to enrich their experience and to coordinate their advancement.

[Question] At this time, when you express your intention to increase trade with Brazil, don't you think that the revision by France of the preferential agreements it has with our competitors in the international market could be an effective way of achieving this objective?

[Answer] Let me point out a few things which will place this question in perspective. Brazil has steadily had a large surplus in its trade with the European Common Market [EEC]. Furthermore, Brazil is no doubt a country which has been able to take advantage more effectively of the generalized system of preferences. Finally, I want to add that when the EEC was forced to take certain measures restricting trade, it did so through consultations with its suppliers and seeing that their interests were not hurt. We will not expand our trade by punishing the signatories of the Lome Convention--when this is renewed. We can only achieve this through periodic consultation and discipline, two attitudes of which our countries are well aware and which we intend to keep in mind both in the bilateral sector and in international meetings of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] and UNCTAD. We also want discipline to prevail in our trade of basic products, such as cacao and primarily coffee, whose price has in recent years experienced fluctuations which were damaging to both consumers and producers. We know that our desire to stabilize the price of coffee, both within the framework of the Lome Convention and the international market, is widely shared by the officials of Brazil, the world's leading producer and exporter of coffee.

[Question] Do you believe that the unemployment problem which France, as well as other Western countries, is experiencing could put the brake on French investments in Brazil?

[Answer] No, on the contrary. One of France's ways to reduce unemployment is to export. We are not referring only to exporting equipment or consumer goods, but also to France's technology, its know-how. Therefore, France should not only invest within the country, but also abroad, especially in rapid growth countries such as Brazil.

[Question] Do you believe that the restrictions affecting imports represent an obstacle to the development of new investments in small and medium-sized French enterprises in Brazil, or would it be possible to create new special regulations to overcome these difficulties?

[Answer] I am not so sure that the restrictions affecting certain imports are the greatest obstacle to investments in small and medium-sized French enterprises in Brazil. If this does turn out to be true, then we would examine the problem on a case-by-case basis with the Brazilian authorities, who are the ones to eventually decide what measures will be taken. I believe the problem lies in the demand for setting excessively strict conditions for these small and medium-sized enterprises to invest, or in the difficulty they have in getting credits essential for them to be competitive. Because we want to examine these problems, which we do want to solve, I have invited Jean Pierre Prouteau, the secretary of state for small and medium-sized enterprise affairs, to accompany me.

[Question] With regard to the field of cultural exchange, do you plan to resume the France International Radio programs for Brazil, which were interrupted with the radio and television reform of 1974?

[Answer] The France International Radio programs were suspended in 1974 for technical reorganization reasons. However, we have made special efforts in the field of recorded programs. Presently, 300 cassettes are distributed every week to Brazilian radio stations.

The tapes contain 30 minutes of general information, 15 minutes of cultural news and 15 minutes of music. No doubt this effort is insufficient to attend to all the requests, but we will continue with this work and, if possible, expand it and our cooperation in the cultural and informative sectors.

[Question] France is a neighbor of Brazil, which borders on Guiana. Does this provide special prospects for cooperation?

[Answer] Preparations for this trip gave us the opportunity to make a study of the border problems which exist between our two countries in the Guiana region. A joint border commission has just met in Brazilia to reexamine the problems which have been pending for some years with respect to territorial boundaries.

With respect to the problems on the maritime border along the Baie d'Oyapock, we need to have reference instruments--that is, sufficiently precise and reliable maps--in order to resume useful negotiation. Experts from both countries are working on this project. However, it is obvious that we want cooperation between Brazil and France with respect to our department of Guiana. This would also mean continuity because, as you know, it was Madame d'Orvilliers, the wife of the governor of Guiana, who presented the governor of Maranhao with the first coffee tree in 1727. Fishing, forestry exploration and mining could also be fields for beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

[Question] Could the African policy of Brazil and France have points of diplomatic, political, economic and military agreement? What type of support does the Brazilian Government expect in this very topical issue?

[Answer] France believes it is important for world balance and peace that Africa not become a battlefield for ideologies and power blocs. On the contrary, we hope that the countries of that continent will be able to assure their development, security and solve their problems by themselves. This is the basis of France's African policy, which is summarized in the slogan "Africa for the Africans".

I am convinced that Brazil's point of view is very similar to ours, and this agreement pleases us. For this reason, we are sympathetic to the interest which your country has in that continent, and we believe that it would be useful for the policies of both countries with respect to this issue to be discussed by the two governments.

[Question] During your trip, do you plan to propose the resumption of the North-South conference to the Brazilian Government?

[Answer] France took the initiative for the conference for international economic cooperation and is taking part in the work of the dialog committee. Soon we will have various important events in the North-South dialog: the resumption of the conference on the negotiation of the common fund, in Geneva in November 1978; the ministerial assembly of UNCTAD in Manila in May 1979; and the special UN General Assembly Session on Development. In all these cases, France will strive to encourage the ideas it traditionally defends, and to increase economic cooperation among nations.

FORMER CHIEF OF MILITARY HOUSEHOLD ARRESTED

PY030003Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 2 Oct 78 PT

[Text] Brasilia--The imprisonment of Maj Gen Hugo Abreu, former chief of the Brazilian military household, was ordered today by confidential decree.

According to the chief of the Personnel Department of the Army Ministry, Hugo Abreu will remain under arrest on the third floor of Army General Headquarters, located in the Urban Military Sector, for 20 days beginning today.

Planalto Palace spokesman Col Ruben Ludwig said this afternoon that he is not authorized to discuss an issue which is the exclusive province of the Army Ministry, in response to questions about the punishment of General Abreu. Ludwig stated that he had not been officially informed of General Abreu's imprisonment and added that in his opinion the problem is being blown up instead regarded as a simple disciplinary action. Still emphasizing that he had no official information about Gen Hugo Abreu's arrest, Col Ruben Ludwig indicated that he sees no possibility that it could have an impact on either the presidential or parliamentary elections.

In Rio de Janeiro, Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro issued a communique this afternoon on the imprisonment of the former chief of General Geisel's military household. Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro indicated: Regardless of the outward motives or attempts to justify it as a disciplinary action, General Abreu's punishment is an imminently political and biased action, because it is obvious that other generals on active duty have been making public political statements.

The communique added that the punishment was implemented with two objectives: To provoke and to intimidate. It went on to add that neither of the two objectives will be attained.

According to the communique, Hugo Abreu has been punished because he took a firm stand for the country's democratization. Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro added: Abreu's position reflects the state of mind which I have been advocating in my campaign: The growing awareness that the nation demands its own government and the equally growing awareness that full-fledged democracy can only be attained through democratic means. We shall not allow ourselves to be intimidated, concluded Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro.

SECOND PRIEST CHARGED WITH TRYING TO REVIVE PCR

PY301909Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 30 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Recife, 30 Sep (AFP)--An Italian deacon, Domenico Corcione (?Domingos), was charged by the Federal Police in Recife today with trying to reorganize the Revolutionary Communist Party [PCR] in Pernambuco, northeastern Brazil.

Deacon Corcione is coordinator of the Youth Pastoral of the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil in the northeastern area and is the second priest charged with trying to reorganize the proscribed PCR in Pernambuco State.

The first priest charged was a Salesian father, Antonio Torre Medina, who is engaged in evangelical work in the rural areas of Recife and Olinda.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION REPORTED AT NUCLEAR PLANT

PY021644Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 78 p 16 PY

[Excerpt] The U.S. D'Appolonia Consulting Engineers Inc, which is providing consulting services on the rock structure and the pouring of the concrete foundation piles for the Angra 2 and 3 nuclear plants, has submitted several confidential reports to Furnas Electric Company stating that "the procedure used pouring in the concrete for the foundation poles cannot guarantee that such piles are of one piece and solid throughout their depth."

Despite these warnings by D'Appolonia since July 1977 regarding the construction flaws in the foundation piles by the Norberto Odebrecht Company, nothing has yet been done about them.

Of the total number of foundation piles already in place, the quality of 46 is under suspicion. Samples taken from four of them by D'Appolonia show that failures in construction make them unsafe. Portions of separate porous cement, sand and mud were found in the samples. The tests also revealed that the bases of the piles are suspected to be formed of layers of porous cement, sand and mud rather than of well-mixed cement. In fact, the foundation piles for Angra 2 which have been poured already will probably have to be remade. If they are not remade--a possibility considering the indifference shown by Furnas toward the construction flaws pointed out by D'Appolonia for more than a year--the foundation will not provide adequate support for the weight of the reactor building.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT ON DOUBLE TAXATION--Brazilian Finance Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen and Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani will sign an agreement Tuesday in Rome whereby Brazil will not impose more than 15 percent taxes on dividends, interests and profits resulting from technical assistance given by Italian parent firms to subsidiaries in Brazil. In turn, Italy will not tax dividends of Italian companies with more than 25 percent capital participation in Brazilian companies. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Oct 78 p 34 PY]

EXILE RETURNS--Former Sao Paulo Assemblyman Francisco Perrone, who was punished under Institutional Act No 5 in 1968, has returned to Brazil to renew his passport. Upon his arrival he was submitted to a 2-hour hearing on his activities abroad by the Public and Social Order Department (DOPS). The former state deputy said he was cordially treated and that he plans to go back to France, where he will continue to teach until the end of this school year. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 78 p 24 PY]

JAPANESE COMPUTER VENTURE--The Brazilian companies SERPRO and DIGIBRAS will create a joint venture with the Japanese company Fujitsu for the manufacture of medium-sized computers in Brazil. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 78 p 1 PY]

U.S. REASSURED ON PROCEDURE OF CHILEAN COURTS

PY301259Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--The Chilean Government, through Justice Minister Monica Madariaga Gutierrez, has asserted that the U.S. Government can be quite certain that the Chilean courts will remain faithful to their historical traditions of legality, independence and justice.

The statement was in answer to a remark made by a U.S. State Department spokesman who, referring to the extradition of three army officers, expressed concern that he had been informed--erroneously--of the exclusion of the U.S. Government attorney [words indistinct] (?from the interrogations of the three officers implicated) in this case.

CHILEAN DELEGATION DENOUNCES BOLIVIAN UN SPEECH

PY291521Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian delegation to the United Nations has distorted the history of the interrupted negotiations with Chile regarding the maritime question. This statement was made to the UN General Assembly by Chilean Ambassador Sergio Diez in his reply to the incomprehensible (?attack) delivered in the General Assembly by the representative of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry who called the Chilean positions rigid, arrogant and dilatory.

In a short communique the Chilean Foreign Ministry reports on the speech of our ambassador in reply to the assertions made by the Bolivian.

Diez said: The Chilean delegation regrets that the distinguished Bolivian foreign minister has chosen, in referring to Bolivia's landlocked situation, to take the mistaken and fruitless road of historical distortion. The Bolivian delegate has also misrepresented the facts of the negotiations. Maintaining a serious approach and insisting on what has already been agreed to in the talks cannot be called rigid, arrogant and dilatory attitudes, since these are the minimum norms of international relations. This is simply our stand and it will continue to be so, Ambassador Diez concluded.

MINISTRY DENIES ORDERING RAILROAD RATE INCREASE

PY291506Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Sep (AFP)--The Chilean Transport Ministry denied today that it had ordered the increase in fares on the Antofagasta-Bolivia railroad. It asserted that this railroad belongs to a private foreign firm headquartered in London, "therefore the increase in the fares does not come under the jurisdiction of the Chilean Transport Ministry."

In a communique the ministry indicated that the Antofagasta-Bolivia railroad had readjusted its fares on 1 November 1977 after having kept them frozen for 20 years.

Information given by the enterprise to the Chilean authorities [words indistinct] that the increased fares are substantially lower than those charged by the Bolivian railroads for the same products freighted on the Bolivian section of the railroad.

The note referred to statements made by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] complaining about the increase in fares.

[Words indistinct] added that COMIBOL has a large debt with the enterprise incurred since November 1977 for the transportion of minerals.

CHILEAN-BOLIVIAN BORDER COMMISSION TO MEET

PY291651Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text] The Chilean-Bolivian Border Commission will study the replacing of border marker No 38. Next month this commission will meet in Chile, according to a report by Gen Sergio Castillo, border director at the Foreign Ministry. He said that preparations are now being made for the meeting.

The 1942 protocol, signed by Chile and Bolivia, establishes how demarkation markers are to be set up and replaced, stating that they should be placed by common agreement between the two countries. General Castillo has stated that the activities of the border commission are wholly technical and independent of politics.

He added: Although diplomatic relations have been severed, this commission continues functioning.

He reported that the meeting was arranged by messages sent through the Uruguayan ambassador who has represented Chilean interests in Bolivia since 17 March.

The Chilean official then reported that there is disagreement regarding the correct placement of marker No 38, which is half destroyed. The replacing of the marker should be done according to fixed coordinates.

Chile and Bolivia have a common border of 840 km and for 17 years, from 1962 and 1976, [as heard] the border commission has been inactive. Meetings were resumed in 1976 when it was decided to verify the location of the border markers.

BISHOPS SUBMIT MISSING PERSONS LIST OF 372

PY291817Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1641 GMT 29 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)--The number of cases of missing perons which the Chilean bishops have submitted to Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez now amounts to 372. This figure was calculated after Orozimbo Fuenzalida, bishop of Los Angeles and a member of the Chilean Permanent Bishops Committee, submitted a letter in which he requested information on the disappearances of 52 persons from his diocess. The bishop remarked that according to witnesses all these people were arrested by government security personnel.

Msgr Raul Silva Henriquez, archbishop of Santiago, and 10 other Chilean Catholic archbishops have sent similar letters accompanied by dossiers to Minister Fernandez.

Until now Fernandez has limited himself to merely acknowledging some of the bishops' petitions.

In his letter, Msgr Fuenzalida indicates that as long as the problem of disappearances exists, true social peace will not have permanent validity in Chile.

The bishop also said that the dully proven reports about the detentions of each missing person "eliminate the possibility that it is a question of people who have gone underground or who have been killed under false names in confrontation with the security services."

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION PERMIT REQUESTED--(Guillermo Monedas Canosa) has submitted to President Pinochet a request to install and operate a 10-kw FM-stereo radio station in Valparaiso. [Santiago Chile Cadena Agricultura in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 78 PY]

URBAN GUERRILLAS CARRY OUT JOINT ATTACK IN BOGOTA

PA291631Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota, 28 Sep (AFP)--One person was seriously wounded and $3,000 was stolen here today during an urban guerrilla attack on government offices. Ten to fifteen men belonging to the extremist M-19 movement and the pro-Castroite National Liberation Army (ELN) attacked the offices of the Colombian Family Welfare Institue (ICBF) in northwest Bogota.

They arrived in two new cars with official license plates. The guerrillas occupied the institute's main offices, the ICBF cooperative and a bank branch located in the building. They took 120,000 pesos from the bank, but were unable to steal 2 million in the vault which the manager refused to open up. The bank guard tried to resist the guerrillas but he was wounded in the hands and abdomen.

Confirming their apparent unity, the two guerrilla movements said this was the first appearance of the self-styled "Broad Commando of National Liberation."

Law School Incident

PA291632Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2035 GMT 28 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Pereira, Colombia, 28 Sep (EFE)--The M-19 guerrilla group today occupied for several minutes the law school of the Free University here and urged students to support the workers of the national tannery, who are presently on strike. The rebels distributed propaganda referring to their political positions and left behind a flag and a high-powered bomb, which police experts deactivated.

Police Join Guerrillas

PA010401Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2305 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (EFE)--The newspaper EL TIEMPO reports that three policemen abandoned their jobs in the town of Paujil, in southern Colombia, and joined a guerrilla group. The policemen had been transferred to Paujil 2 weeks earlier following a mutiny by local policemen which forced the high command of the 6th Police District to intervene. Jaime Torres, Rigoberto Fuentes and Gonzalo Ramierez fled with their weapons several hours ago and, according to what is known, joined the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, which has a group in the region. Combined army and police patrols were sent to Paujil.

NAVY ACQUIRING TWO GERMAN-MADE SUBMARINES

PA021913Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--It was reported today that the Colombian Government has acquired two modern German-made combat submarines to strengthen the defense of the nation's sovereignty. The two 209-type submarines have conventional propulsion and displacement tonnages of 1,105 surface and 1,230 submerged. According to the official report, the submarines have 6 torpedo tubes of 553 mm each. The two modern combat vessels will arrive in Colombian ports before the end of the year.

SINAMOS DISSOLVED BY GOVERNMENT DECREE

PA010439Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2302 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 Sep (EFE)--The Peruvian Government decreed today the total "inactivation" of the state organization created to mobilize the people in favor of the so-called "revolutionary process" begun in October 1968.

The National System for Support to Social Mobilization [SINAMOS] also had other nonpolitical functions which will be assumed starting on 1 October by seven ministries.

The dissolution of SINAMOS began in September 1977 and was being done gradually.

Its personnel as well as its properties and buildings will be transferred to the agriculture and nutrition, housing and construction, labor, fisheries, education and industry, commerce, tourism and integration ministries.

AMBASSADOR AFFIRMS STAND ON RESPECT FOR TREATIES

PA020341Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1641 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (EFE)--Gen Guillermo Arbulu, Peruvian ambassador to Chile, said today that Peru maintains unchanged its respect for the principle of not revising signed treaties.

The ambassador's explanation came in the wake of remarks attributed to the Peruvian representative to the Bolivian Government offering his country's support for revision of the Chilean-Bolivian treaty of 1904, which established the borders between the two countries.

I have official information from my Foreign Ministry to the effect that the remarks attributed to Peruvian Ambassador in La Paz Manuel Roca Zela were distorted, said General Arbulu. He concluded that the 1904 treaty between Bolivia and Chile is the exclusive concern of the two countries that signed it. Consequently, it is not up to Peru to give an opinion on the matter, he said.

PAPER NOTES PEOPLE'S DISCONTENT WITH ASSEMBLY

PA292016Y Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 24 Sep 78 p 2 PA

[From "La Semana y la Noticia" column: "The Constituent Assembly: Lack of Authority?"]

[Text] The Constituent Assembly is disappointing the people, and that is very dangerous, very dangerous, both for the institution and for the leaders of all the groups that have electoral ambitions, groups that may receive a disagreeable surprise. The citizenry is becoming increasingly cold toward and disillusioned with the Constituent Assembly and what it does or, rather, what it fails to do, which is draft the nation's constitution. So far, the Constituent Assembly in everybody's eyes is a center of disorder and scandal. No that those who feel so are its enemies. The problem is simply that the assembly is not doing its job, fulfilling its purpose. Last week its most noteworthy event was another incident which again denotes a lack of authority. Moreover, it is strange that when an attempt was made to occupy a hall of the assembly to stage a hunger strike, the chairman, Haya de la Torre, should have had to "confer" with those responsible before getting them to withdraw quietly.

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR IRRIGATION--Lima, 29 Sep (AFP)--The FRG and Peru have signed an agreement by which the FRG will grant Peru a loan for more than 200 million soles ($1.15 million) to improve irrigation in four departments in Peru. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA]

BOOK IDENTIFIES U.S. INTELLIGENCE CHIEF IN COUNTRY

PA010351Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2349 GMT 30 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 30 Sep (LATIN)--The newspaper EXCELSIOR reports today that a book written by several former CIA agents states that the U.S. Government employs more than 150,000 persons throughout the world in espionage and counterespionage activities and that these operations are financed by a budget of $10 billion a year. In the book, called "Dirty Work," the authors identify "Thomas Polgar" as the CIA station chief in Mexico, in charge of intelligence and counterintelligence operations." Journalist Fausto Ponte reported from Washington that the U.S. Government will try to keep the book out of circulation through legal means.

The book, written by former CIA agent Phillip Agee and academic researcher Louis Wolfe, states that Polgar, "former chief of the CIA station in Argentina, leads an army of 400 Americans, Mexicans, Cubans and persons of other nationalities in almost every level of Mexican life--politics, science, culture, the economy and social activities." According to the book, which will go on sale in the United States tomorrow, Polgar--who headed the CIA in Vietnam from 1969 to 1972--"is considered one of the most experienced agents." The authors add that "he was sent to Mexico because the U.S. Government considers Mexico of extraordinary strategic importance in terms of security," said Ponte in a front-page article.

"Dirty Work" also states the following: The intelligence and counterintelligence agencies of the United States employ approximately 150,000 persons throughout the world. Approximately one-half of that number are U.S. citizens. "The persons employed by the CIA include political leaders, government officials, scientists, technicians, artists, journalists and others situated in practically every aspect of the national life of every country."

"The principal CIA missions are in Greece, Egypt, Mexico, Thailand, Japan and Hong Kong, in that order," according to the book. "The largest mission in Ibero-America and the Caribbean is in Mexico City, from where the steps of Soviet, Cuban and other Latin American intelligence agents are followed," said Ponte. "In the case of Mexico, the number of persons is approximately 400 and the majority are Mexican citizens, although there are also Americans, Cubans, Britons, Brazilians and other nationalities," says the book.

According to Agee's and Wolfe's book, Polgar was station chief in Argentina and was subsequently promoted to Vietnam, where he directed counterintelligence operations from 1969 to 1972. According to "Concealed Action" publications, which is headed by Agee and Wolfe, "Polgar was assigned to Mexico as CIA station chief due, among other reasons, to his knowledge of communism and because our country is, according to the CIA, a crossroads of international espionage in addition to being a strategic point from where Cuba and other Latin American countries can be watched," Ponte said.

"Polgar disappeared from Mexico in 1975 and reappeared in 1976. It is suspected that during that time he directed destabilization operations," EXCELSIOR's journalist said. "During that period the U.S. ambassador in Mexico was Joseph John Jova, former vice president of the United Fruit Company," he added. Ponte said that in the book, Joseph Piccolo, Jr. is identified as "chief of the CIA station in Nicaragua."

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

PA030423Y San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Speech to nation by President Rodrigo Carazo--presumably live; place not given]

[Text] During the past few days we have kept the northern border closed, that is, our border with Nicaragua. It has been said that the government has wanted to [words indistinct]. Tonight I want to give the reasons for our attitude. We have done it because the military conflict in the neighboring country caused a neglect in the fumigation operation involving methyl bromide, used to combat the spread of the rust. Coffee rust is a highly contagious disease. [Passage indistinct] exist conditions which as a rule are not prevalent on the small Costa Rican plantations. This is why we have not wanted to open the border to cargo being carried in trucks until we have the equipment to fight the rust. Until we have means of prevention, it is our duty to guarantee to Costa Ricans that we will protect them from an unnecessary contamination which can cause so much harm to our economy.

Meanwhile, we have permitted the transit of persons because in this case we have used another type of fumigation. Because of humanitarian reasons, we could not deny them entry into the country. Cargo must be treated with methyl bromide and the equipment needed has been brought to the country and will be installed within the next few days. I was informed by the agriculture minister that the equipment arrived in Costa Rica yesterday, that it was immediately sent to the northern border and that possibly by Tuesday or Wednesday of this week it will be operational, without any problems. The border will then be reopened and we shall not have to regret a lack of foresight and a lack of care.

Fellow citizens, the government must be responsible. We make this appeal to all the industrialists who during the past days have been protesting the closure of the northern border. We could not endanger Costa Rican coffee production for the mere sake of guaranteeing to a few a market in the neighboring countries for a few days. No.

The 150 years of coffee production effort made by Costa Ricans prevails over the common market, which Costa Rica supports as long as it is not at the expense of our agricultural production and as long as it is not at the cost of fundamental values of our institutionality and democracy.

We are involved in the rebuilding of the common market but we also know the difference between a financial statement and the values of the patriotic, democratic and popular beliefs of a people who place greater importance on fundamental values rather than monetary values.

Costa Ricans, last week I went to the UN organization. On the afternoon of 27 September I had the opportunity of [words indistinct], not my message but the Costa Rican message to the most broad-based forum known to mankind. All the nations of the world were present there, all the political organizations of each of the continents, organizations which want to effect greater socioeconomic progress for the peoples of their lands. Also present were nations with all types of organizations: democratic, military and others. Our message was heard there. I went to take words about peace, democracy, institutionality and human rights. I went to tell them that Costa Rica wants peace, lives in peace and had made peace a standard which represented all the greatest values of its nationality. We Costa Ricans went to speak of peace.

It was impossible for us to avoid presenting a problem which had been thrust upon us on 12 September. On that day Nicaraguan planes violated our air space; our civilians were bombed and machinegunned. It was impossible for us to remain silent. Regardless of brotherly feelings toward the people of Nicaragua and all of Central America, regardless of the feelings we have toward the Nicaraguans--which were expressed in material aid to those who sought asylum in our territory--we had to present our protest. A country which wants to live in peace, order and freedom cannot be subjected to violent invasions or machinegunning from other countries more armed than us.

It is not true that Costa Rica fears the military hardware of our neighbors. No sirs, Costa Rica is not afraid, and we wanted to say at the United Nations that our main strength lies in not having a force. We said it and we repeat it now: We are not going back to the past when a shot or a bomb was heard near the border and then some people in this country said that we must organize a national guard. We are going to maintain our nationality and the fundamental respect for our territory based on what the constitution and laws demand from us, which are our independence and respect for what we are. We shall respect the wishes of the people and above all our desire to live in peace without an army, our intention to live institutionally without fear. This is the responsibility we assumed during the inaugural ceremony held last 8 May.

The Nicaraguan events are known by the entire world. The independence day celebration was drawing near. A group of students was going to coordinate the bringing, in relays, of the torch of independence and freedom. We were going to bring the torch from the border to the most remote villages in Costa Rica, and my country's students prepared to do it as it has been done traditionally. On the morning of 12 Setpember a group of teachers and students went to the border and as they were returning home after having coordinated the event, a group of planes, seven in all, and a helicopter, attacked them, bombing and strafing. As a result of this, a teacher was wounded, a people was outraged and a country was placed on the alert. We presented a protest to international organizations, expecting institutions to prevail over violence.

The Costa Rican people and our government could not have acted any differently. And then your servant, this man who holds power temporarily, only for 4 years, for 48 months, immediately called the rulers of friendly governments by telephone, telling them that he could in no way permit civilians to continue to sustain the wounds that a teacher had suffered, that it was impossible to remain defenseless in the face of the violent and armed attack. We then asked for airplanes from Venezuela and helicopters from Panama which, in an expression of their good will, came to our airports as a warning that if anyone dared touch our territory or again bomb Costa Rica while the matter was being brought up before the OAS and the proper international organizations, we would defend ourselves, because we could not remain calm in the face of foreign threats.

Yes, I want to tell the free men of America that this was our attitude, that we could never permit our territory to be used as a bridgehead for invasions of neighboring territories or a passageway for invasions of those territories. We were going to defend our dignity. Those planes came at the orders of the president of the Republic of Costa Rica. They did not move from the airports and they were not involved in any military action because it was precisely a warning that we wanted to make. That warning was made and peace fortunately returned to our country.

We do not fear threats. We will proceed with the firmness demanded by circumstances. No one can attempt to solve his internal problems by creating problems with neighbors--in this case, Nicaragua with us--because we are a country of peace and all Nicaraguans know us as such.

It was said that the presence of Venezuelan airplanes and Panamanian helicopters, which we had asked for in making use of our powers and the proper international treaties, was a demonstration of imperialism in our country. No.

We are definitely not guilty of the sin of having based our political power on imperialist forces. We precisely emerged from the free will of the Costa Rican people. [sentence as heard] Costa Rica's history is free from that type of interference. We could in no way renounce our right to defend ourselves, and we did defend ourselves. I ask the free men of America to understand our conduct and our actions and to be aware that although it is true that our main strength lies in not having force, we do have friends who can give us aid at any time if someone wants to make use of their force to affect and harm our civilian population.

In recent days we have learned about a mediation effort in Nicaragua to solve its internal political problems. I am glad that the parties have accepted mediation. I hope that as a result of it there will be peace and tranquillity for that dear sister nation and that respected people of Nicaragua. I hope that the tranquillity which [words indistinct] will benefit the full development of democracy and the highest institutional values. I confidently expect that the God of nations will give Nicaragua peace and tranquillity.

We Costa Ricans will continue providing solidarity to the Nicaraguan people. Those who come here seeking refuge will find a friendly warmth. Those who have the opportunity to live here--and there are hundreds of thousands who live among us--will always find our affection. The responsibility of being neighbors with another country is great and we in our [word indistinct], in respecting international commitments which guarantee peace among nations, will continue guaranteeing it to all because we cannot be the object of abuse by nations. Our position is firm. We have lived according to the institutions, respecting the constitution and the laws. In Costa Rica we say no to any type of dictatorship, be it from the right or the left. Costa Rica opens its future to the aspirations of its own people and is ready to give as a contribution to all nations the values which are derived from peace, well-being and the progress that is achieved with work. There is still much to be done. We are ready to achieve it with the help of God and our people, and with the respect of laws and the juridical order we will achieve it. Good night.

## GUATEMALA

### BUS FARE PROTESTS RESULT IN 1 DEAD, 20 INJURED

PA022207Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Up to this afternoon 1 child was killed, 20 persons were injured and 50 are suffering from the effects of tear gas in violent disturbances in Guatemala City. Today, Monday, dozens of persons demonstrated at several locations in Guatemala City against the increase in urban bus fares, resulting in the tragic statistics mentioned above.

### Government Issues Communique

PA022000Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Government communique No 1 issued on 2 Oct]

[Text] In view of the irresponsible actions of small groups of political agitators aimed in a direct and coordinated way at disrupting public order, the government reports the following to the Guatemalan people:

1. It firmly maintains its determination to promote immediately the creation of the municipal urban transportation enterprise.

Under it, the new service shall maintain the fare at 5 cents as the only serious and practical way to solve the city's transportation problem. The enterprise will be implemented with the funds that were used to subsidize urban transportation.

2. As a result of the growing acuteness of the problem, the solution of which was an exclusive function of the municipality, the president of the republic offered to mediate with the healthy intention of finding a rapid and satisfactory solution to the problem.

3. During talks held on Friday between the president of the republic and leaders of labor and student organizations, he outlined clearly and in full detail the reasons the fares were to be maintained temporarily at 10 cents, excluding minors and high school students, who will continue to pay 5 cents.

4. The government's intention is to prevent users and the people in general from being affected by a final decision, such as that which was adopted by the city council, and to look for a formula--as it is already doing--to solve the conflict for the population's benefit.

5. It categorically warns that it will not allow, under any pretext, any disruption of public order and that it will resort to all legal means to prevent political agitators from achieving their purposes by abusing the people's sacred interests.

6. As a government of order and legality, it is bound to avoid interruptions of public services and to keep Guatemalans from being led into twisted paths by those who seek to sow chaos and anarchy.

7. Finally, it urges the Guatemalan people to adopt an attitude of calm understanding and not to allow themselves to be misled by professional agitators who, using alien calls to battle, are trying to prevent progress in the programs of the nationalist government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Guatemala, 2 October 1978

Second Communique

PA030321Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Government communique No 2 issued on 2 Oct--read by announcer]

[Text] The government of the republic informs the Guatemalan people that irresponsible persons have been perpetrating a number of illegal attacks on property, endangering the lives of men, women and [words indistinct] had set on fire, by 1730 today, seven buses of the urban transportation companies, leaving a toll of several persons injured.

At the same time, the [word indistinct] scattered tacks in different sectors of the city and tried to erect barricades to prevent free transit, with the resulting inconvenience for the honest citizens who take no part in these disturbances.

The government of the republic places responsibility on the leaders of these disturbances for the consequences that these illegal activities may bring, activities to the detriment of the conservation of social peace in Guatemala. At the same time, it urges parents not to allow their children to be used by adults of [word indistinct] political ideologies who are evidently trying to alter public order.

The government of the republic reiterates once again its determination not to allow this situation to worsen, and that it will use all the powers granted it by law to maintain public order. It likewise warns citizens not to lend themselves to maneuvers of professional agitators who are trying, by all means, to weaken the country's institutions to carry out their unspeakable plans.

Further Warning

PA030214Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Communique issued by public relations office of the Guatemalan national police--read by announcer]

[Text] The general directorate of the national police hereby reports to citizens that persons interested in creating problems for the current government are promoting actions (?prohibited) by law. [Words indistinct] abstain from participating in them since the [words indistinct] will be counteracted by security forces.

[Signed] Public relations office of the national police

Involvement of Women, Children

PA030215Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT3 Oct 78 PA

[Communique issued by public relations office of the Guatemalan national police--read by announcer]

[Text] Those interested in creating disturbances are making use of the naivete of women and children, placing them in the forefront of confrontations with the security forces in order to worsen the current situations. In these situations, the security forces must act in accordance with the law. Their mission is to safeguard lives, tranquility and private property.

[Signed] Public relations office of the national police

Parents Warned

PA030216Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Communique issued by public relations office of the Guatemalan national police--read by announcer]

[Text] Parents are warned to prevent their children who are students from participating in street disturbances, since these are being promoted by unscrupulous politicians who only seek chaos in the country and their [word indistinct] interests. The national police have the necessary means to repel any public disturbance [words indistinct]. Therefore, it warns citizens in general that if there is a continuation of street disturbances it will act without hesitation.

[Signed] Public relations office of the national police

WORKERS RELEASE SWISS AMBASSADOR, EVACUATE EMBASSY

PA022215Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Oct (AFP)--It was confirmed here that the duralite factory workers left the Swiss Embassy today after having released Ambassador Yves Berthoud.

The diplomatic site, occupied by the complaining workers since last Friday, was evacuated at noon today when it was announced that workers and employers had reached an agreement.

When the evacuation took place the diplomat and the workers took a bus to the two production plants in order to fulfill the agreement. It had been previously said that Ambassador Berthoud visited the presidential palace this morning to meet with chief of state Romeo Lucas. It was also announced that the two parties went to the offices of Labor Minister Carlos Alarcon to inform him of the agreement in which one of the two plants would resume work today while the other one would remain closed for only 5 months. During this time, the workers will receive a percentage of their salaries.

The duralite factory claimed to have an inventory of 1 million items, including galvanized sheets of iron, water tanks and construction materials, and that this had caused a provisional halt in production.

## HONDURAS

### IMPRISONED SANDINISTS DECLARE HUNGER STRIKE

PA021607Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1531 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--At least 60 of the Sandinists being held in Honduras have gone on a hunger strike to pressure the military government into releasing them soon. The report was issued today, Monday, by the radio station America of this capital. It said that the guerrillas are carrying out this plan in order to be allowed to leave for Panama or Venezuela.

Honduran Foreign Minister Roberto Palma Galvez said that those two countries are willing to receive the guerrillas, who fell into the army's hands in the southern area bordering Nicaragua.

The station did not specify how long the prisoners have been on the hunger strike. It broadcast charges by relatives of the prisoners and noted that it has been very difficult to talk with the Sandinists in the last few days. Most of the insurgents--who total approximately 100--are being held by the 1st Infantry Battalion in Choluteca, in the southern region, where the army said they are being held as "protected," not ordinary, prisoners.

## NICARAGUA

### SOMOZA RULES OUT IDEA OF TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA030428Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0351 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Oct (LATIN)--President Anastasio Somoza ruled out here today, shortly before an international mediation effort, the possibility of a transition government in Nicaragua following the conflict with the opposition which left hundreds of persons dead and a half a dozen cities destroyed.

In a meeting with foreign newsmen at the presidential palace, Somoza added that the next presidential elections will be held on the first Sunday of February 1981, the year that his presidential term ends. I do not see a need for a transition government, Somoza said, adding that he will be the one who will turn over power to the president elected according to the reforms that will be made to the national constitution.

Regarding international mediation by the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, Somoza said: It is not mediation but, rather, friendly cooperation by those countries.

He said that he does not know when the present press censorship and state of siege imposed on the 13th [of September] for a month will end. He added that he could not say how many political prisoners there are in Nicaragua and rejected the suggestion that the National Guard, which supports him, massacred civilians or members of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front].

There was no massacre. The National Guard applied the law to restore order. When there is fighting, people die. In reply to a speech delivered tonight in San Jose by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who said that seven Nicaraguan airplanes and one helicopter had crossed the border and wounded a school teacher on 12 September, Somoza said: We know that only one airplane crossed the border in the 12 September incident, not seven like President Carazo says.

BOMBINGS CONTINUE IN AREA NEAR COSTA RICAN BORDER

PA021827Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Official Costa Rican sources announced today, Monday, that a number of Nicaraguan Air Force planes had bombed and machinegunned the mountains located near the border with Costa Rica yesterday morning. Similar shooting and bomb explosions were heard on the Nicaraguan side on Saturday night. This action led to the belief that the Nicaraguan National Guard is carrying out a "mopping-up operation" in the border area against members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

According to unconfirmed reports, the battalion carrying out this task is led by Maj Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, the Nicaraguan president's son. Nonetheless, it has been confirmed that no new violations of Costa Rican territory have occurred, unlike the case on 12 September when several Nicaraguan military planes bombed and machinegunned the civilian population in Costa Rica's Guanacaste Province.

Government Denial of Fighting

PA030313Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today denied reports from Costa Rica claiming that there had been heavy fighting on the Nicaraguan side of the southern border on Saturday and Sunday. According to the reports, Nicaraguan infantry and air forces led by Maj Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero--President Somoza's son--had conducted a "mopping-up operation" in the area, where Sandinist guerrillas have remained active. Rafael Cano, President Somoza's spokesman, told ACAN-EFE that no such fighting or strafing have been carried out in the border area and that Major Somoza Portocarrero has not been in that sector of the country.

EDEN PASTORA DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES, CASUALTIES

PA030155Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Statements made by Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero" of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, to members of the international press "in Managua, Nicaragua"--recorded; date not given]

[Text] We are of the opinion that the insurrectional offensive which began with the assault on the National Palace has strengthened the Sandinist struggle in Nicaragua both politically and materially. This has undoubtedly reflected the political weakness of Somoza's regime, which locally has no support other than that of the Somozist National Guard and which is internationally isolated. The National Guard, the main force which has maintained Somoza in power in recent months, has been seriously affected since it was possible to liberate various departments: Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli.

These departments were held by the people and the revolutionary forces for some time. This certainly showed the military weakness of the Somoza regime, which is incapable of guaranteeing control over the cities.

In the political and military area, we also consider that the people, who physically suffered the effects of repression, have increased their confidence in the armed re-revolutionary struggle. This confidence has been increased by seeing how the Somozist tyranny has been shaken and the National Guard has been weakened.

The most recent reports we have received from various staffs throughout the country [changes sentence] .... We have the staff of the Rigoberto Lopez Perez western front reporting the destruction of two armored vehicles during the insurrection in Leon and the destruction of an emplacement of 50-caliber machineguns, not to mention a number of Guard transportation vehicles. The same western front staff reports that one armored vehicle was destroyed in Chinandega.

From Masaya, which together with Managua belongs to the Camilo Ortega staff, the report says that one armored vehicle was destroyed and more than 100 guardsmen killed. The report from Esteli says that the same number of guardsmen were eliminated and the city was held by the people for more than 1 week. These are the staff's reports. Esteli belongs to the staff of the Carlos Fonseca northern front.

In the Benjamin Zeledon southern front, which includes Rivas and Granada, we basically have the activities of the mobile column in Rivas Department, which blew up part of La Pita Bridge along the Rivas-Penas Blancas highway. Southern front columns also ambushed two trucks loaded with Somozist guardsmen on the southern highway and took over the village of Sapoa--causing the Somozist National Guard to flee--El Cardenas and the border post in Penas Blancas.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front's casualties during the offensive were relatively light.

[Question] About how many?

[Answer] We have to report the deaths of some of our leaders, such as Comrade Ulises Tapia, killed in Masaya, he was a member of the northern front who was fighting in the zone in Masaya. Comrade Ernesto Castillo was killed in Leon during the attack on the National Guard headquarters. Comrade William Fonesca was also killed in Leon, covering the Sandinist squadron that was retreating. Two comrade workers were killed in Managua, whose aliases were Polo and Pachito. Comrade Teodoro Lopez was killed in Esteli; and two others (?were wounded) in Chinandega.

ERNESTO CARDENAL COMMENTS ON PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA030134Y Paris AFP in English 0038 GMT 3 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Oct (AFP)--A member of the rebel Sandinist front of Nicaragua, Ernesto Cardenal, announced today that a "triumvirate" has been named to head the Nicaraguan government if the guerrillas manage to overthrow the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

At a press conference following the Lisbon Assembly on the Process of Democratization in the Iberian Peninsula and Latin America, Mr Cardenal said the triumvirate consists of Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the "Group of 12," Rafael Cordova Rivas, head of the Democratic Union for Liberation, and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement. Formation of the triumvirate is backed by the Sandinist Liberation Front as well as the office of the Socialist International. The latter supported the Lisbon conference, which convened on Saturday at the suggestion of the Portuguese Socialist Party.

Mr Cardenal said creation of the [word indistinct] man team would [word indistinct] that the Sandinist front is not subject to the communists--disproving what he said is a claim of the U.S. administration to justify its backing for Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

He said (?that) the Sandinist front receives no aid from the "[word indistinct] Cuba or China, but only the moral support of the democratic and progressist governments of Latin America--including the one headed by (President) Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela."

The Lisbon conference adopted a statement on Nicaragua, backed by the Socialist International, which (?asks) the Dominican Revolutionary Party, the People's Party of Jamaica, and Democratic Action of Venezuela to take the steps necessary to support the democratic struggle of the Nicaraguan opposition front (?in its) decision to set up a provisional government "to replace that of the dictatorship."

The statement urges parties belonging to the Socialist International and sympathizing parties to see to it that all political and diplomatic support is withdrawn from the Somoza regime, that it enjoys no military, economic, financial or technical cooperation, and that solidarity movements are launched in all countries to push for "liberation" of the Nicaraguan people.

COMMANDER UNO PREDICTS DEMOCRACY, NOT CHAOS, AFTER SOMOZA

PA301512Y San Pedro Sula EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Sep 78 p 39 PA

[Interview held "somewhere on Nicaraguan border" with Commander Uno of Sandinist National Liberation Front's Rigoberto Lopez Perez western war front--date not given]

[Excerpts] "We want to make clear," Uno stressed, "that our struggle has undergone a tactical retreat but that at no time have we abandoned it. The Sandinist offensive is being maintained throughout Nicaragua, and we will continue to maintain it. This tactical retreat falls within the framework of Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) planning. We have not laid down our weapons; on the contrary, we are at a new stage, which is increasingly gaining force, in order to deal the dictatorship a final blow."

Commander Uno then asked the Honduran Government to remain neutral in the face of Nicaraguan developments.

"At this point," he said, "any government seeking to intervene on behalf of the Somoza regime would be encouraging the dictator to exterminate the Nicaraguan population. In any event, he would be contributing to the bloodshed in Nicaragua."

Referring to the accusation of genocide that Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez will raise at the United Nations against Somoza's government, the Sandinist chief explained: "The Venezuelan and other Latin American governments have felt concerned over the situation in Nicaragua. Those governments are presently denouncing the crimes that Somoza is committing against his own people."

A few people in Honduras, a small minority, to be sure, are affirming that if Somoza falls in Nicaragua, chaos will result. These persons--among them several radio commentators--have expressed deep fears concerning the possibility of a "communist" regime. Regarding this, Commander Uno said:

"It is logical that those who oppose revolution and freedom for the people should feel that way. In Nicaragua's specific case, once the dictatorship falls, a provisional, democratic, popular and revolutionary government guaranteeing a more just life for the Nicaraguan people will be established. At no time do we foresee chaos after Somoza's fall."

Concerning the "democracy" that Somoza claims to be defending, Uno added: "The Somoza dictatorship has been in power for the past 46 [as published] years and it has retained this power at the expense of our people's blood. It remains in power by assassinating, imprisoning and slaughtering the Nicaraguan people. That is the tyrant's true democracy."

"By this means, we would like to thank the Honduran people for their valuable solidarity and the aid that they have given and continue to give the Nicaraguan people. In the same manner we would like to thank the other countries aiding us and we urge them to continue identifying themselves with our struggle."

Regarding the number of casualties, Commander Uno explained that the FSLN had 60 casualties in combat while the National Guard had had 600.

"A large number of the dead whom the National Guard announced did not belong to the FSLN. They were elements of the population who in one way or another joined in the struggle but were murdered. Nonetheless, those are deaths that we feel as our own flesh, elements of the population to which we belong."

Since in recent days statements made by certain "commanders" have been broadcast on radio or published in the newspapers casting doubt on certain FSLN actions, Commander Uno warned: "What I have to say in view of this is that this is the first time that a journalist has interviewed a comrade from the Rigoberto Lopez Perez western war front who has been authorized by the front to make statements.

"We would like to alert the Honduran people so they are not deceived by the dictatorship's maneuvers. The dictatorship itself may at a given moment introduce persons dressed as Sandinists to make false statements aimed at deforming the Nicaraguan situation. Therefore, I wish to stress that this is the first official interview that the front has granted to a journalist."

To conclude, Commander Uno affirmed: "I have a final message from the FSLN for the Nicaraguan people: Always remain alert. The FSLN will always move ahead. The FSLN has not changed its offensive inside Nicaragua, and that offensive will expand until it completely overthrows the dictatorship."

"We call upon all Latin American peoples to remain alert to any maneuver that U.S. imperialism may seek to carry out in Nicaragua. Victory will be on the side of Nicaragua. We have had nothing to lose, and victory will belong to the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the FSLN."

## BRIEFS

HONDURAN FOREIGN DEBT--The country's foreign debt at present totals 1.5 billion lempiras, only 110 million less than the total debt of 14 Latin American countries in 1960. On the other hand, recent statistics released by the Honduran Centeral Bank indicate that the per capita gross national product is 556 lempiras. [Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 11 Sep 78 pp 1, 8 PA]

NEW COSTA RICAN DAILIES--San Jose, 25 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that two new newspapers will start circulating in Costa Rica within the next 40 days. EL MUNDO and EL AVANCE, morning and afternoon papers, respectively, will replace EXCELSIOR, which stopped circulating in May of this year. The new dailies are linked to a firm owned by close associates of former President Daniel Oduber. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 25 Sep 78 PA]

MALMIERCA WARNS ABOUT U.S. MEDIATION IN NICARAGUA

FL022335Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today warned that the purpose of U.S. mediation in Nicaragua is to impede the people's victory and to deny them a government which would respond to their real interests. In a speech before a ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries movement held at the UN headquarters, Malmierca declared that the Nicaraguan people have decreed the end of the tyrannical regime and it is just a matter of time before Nicaraguans free themselves from Somoza. However, he stressed that every effort must be made to stop the extermination of the best sons of that nation and not to allow Somozaism without Somoza be maintained. In that sense the Cuban foreign minister stated that U.S. mediation and intervention are well-known in the Caribbean, and recalled that out of all of them a colonial regime has always emerged.

In coming weeks, Malmierca added, it will be necessary that all members of the nonalined movement give their support to their Latin American brothers so that the UN General Assembly may act on the Nicaraguan situation. Likewise, Malmierca urged the condemnation of the use of mercenaries being hired by Gen Anastasio Somoza in various countries, mainly in the United States.

On another subject, Malmierca hailed the announcement of the admission of the South-West African People's Organization as a full member of the nonalined countries movement. The Cuban foreign minister criticized the results of the recently held Security Council meeting on Namibia. It was evident, he said, that the Western members of the council exercised all their influence and maneuvering ability to impede the body from adopting sanctions against South Africa, those which the world will inevitably impose.

Malmierca reiterated that for Cuba the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Referring to preparations for the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries to be held next year in Havana, Malmierca said that Cuba is preparing to make this important meeting match the confidence placed in us.

BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA URGED

FL301745Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] In Panama City, the Latin American delegates to the continental conference of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua have proposed a break of diplomatic relations with the Managua regime and creation of an international court to judge the crimes of Somozaism.

At this conference Ulises Estrada, deputy chief of the America Department of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban delegate to the conference, reiterated the Cuban people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the dynastic regime of Somoza. He also emphasized the vanguard role of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. In a much-applauded speech, Ulises Estrada condemned the maneuvers of the United States to install Somozaism in Nicaragua without Somoza and the role played by the Organization of American States in pursuit of this objective.

SECOND GROUP OF DUAL CUBAN-U.S. CITIZENS TO DEPART

FL021440Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] About 137 Americans and relations will be leaving Havana, Cuba, tomorrow to live in the United States under a new human rights agreement. This is the second group to leave the island following a pledge by President Fidel Castro that dual Cuban-U.S. citizens in Cuba might leave with their families. The group will be leaving most of their belongings in Cuba and cannot take Cuban money out of the country. However, the majority have relatives in the United States, where they may also be eligible for government loans. A total of about 250 dual national families comprising some 1,110 people have confirmed that they wish to leave Cuba following Dr Castro's agreement that they might go.

THREE-DAY MOURNING PERIOD DECREED FOR POPE

FL301918Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] The Council of State has decided to decree 3 days of official mourning effective today for the death of Pope John Paul I, chief of the Vatican state. Therefore, the national flag must be flown at half staff on government buildings and military installations.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL301642Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] The 20th founding anniversary of the Republic of Guinea was commemorated in Havana City last night with a ceremony presided over by Armando Acosta, president of the Cuban-African Friendship Association, and Col Pedro Rodriguez Peralta, member of the PCC Central Committee.

(Mohamed Camara), Guinean charge d'affaires in Cuba, and Armando Acosta spoke at the ceremony on the close ties of friendship that bind Cuba and Guinea. The leader of our party recalled that the 1970 mercenary aggression was courageously repelled by the people, led by Sekou Toure, and he added: Guinea is not alone because the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world support it, and for us Cubans it is a respected and fraternal country whose cause is our own.

VECINO ALEGRET RECEIVES TANZANIAN MINISTER KUHANGA

FL301934Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of higher education, has met with Nicholas Kuhanga, national education minister of the United Republic of Tanzania. During the cordial meeting Vecino Alegret briefed the Tanzanian visitor on the achievements and functions of higher education in our country. They also discussed matters of interest in the higher education sector. Oscar Garcia, vice minister of higher education, attended the meeting for the Cuban side. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania is visiting Cuba in response to an invitation of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TANZANIA

FL302348Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2336 GMT 30 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Cuba and the United Republic of Tanzania this afternoon signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement and the general conditions that will apply for the agreement until 1980. The documents were signed by Serafin Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of domestic trade, and Nicholas Kuhanga, Tanzanian minister of national education. Both officials concurred that the signing of the agreement marks a satisfactory conclusion to contacts between the two nations and strengthens the current status of cooperation while making it possible to expand [words indistinct]. The agreement calls for scientific and technical cooperation, the granting of scholarships by Cuba and training and qualification of Tanzanian professional cadres. It also covers, among others, the fields of culture, [word indistinct], foreign trade, fishing and sports.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TANZANIAN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Livestock Farm Visited

FL021150Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1137 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The United Republic of Tanzania delegation that is visiting our country has toured the installations of the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm, located east of Havana, in order to learn of Cuba's advances in the field. The delegation is headed by Nicholas Kuhanga, national education minister of that fraternal country, and it includes (Constantin Mhai), personal adviser and aide of the president of the Tanzanian Republic, and other officials. At Valles de Picadura, Ramon Castro Ruz, national work hero and farm director, welcomed the delegation and thoroughly briefed it on current developments and prospects of the dairy farm. After touring the various installations and communities built for workers and peasants of the farm, the United Republic of Tanzania delegation was pleased with the successes attained since the creation of that livestock district.

Kuhanga Briefed by Chui

FL021611Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Col Gustavo Chui, vice president of the Cuban-African Friendship Association, has met with Tanzanian National Education Minister Nicholas Kuhanga, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples. Serafin Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of domestic trade, participated in the meeting and briefed the Tanzanian official on the work of solidarity being done by the association so as to expand the ties of friendship between the two nations. Cuban Ambassador to Tanzania Reynaldo Cepeda also attended the meeting.

GRANMA PROVIDES ENGLISH TEXT OF 6 SEP CASTRO INTERVIEW

For English text of Fidel Castro's 6 September interview held with exiled Cuban newsmen and U.S. reporters carried in GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English, 17 September, see JPRS publication 71977, TRANSLATIONS ON LATIN AMERICA, Number 1890, 3 October, pp 9-27.

PRESIDENT PROMOTES 900 IN ARMED FORCES

PA030325Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2255 GMT 2 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 2 Oct (EFE)--President Antonio Guzman today promoted nearly 900 officers and noncommissioned officers of the three branches of the armed forces in the largest mass promotion in the Dominican armed institutions in the past few years. Guzman personally presented each man with his promotion during a ceremony at noon at Government House. The top military leaders were present at the ceremony.

These promotions come at a time when the president is still making important changes in the top military ranks amid rumors of new removals in the armed forces.

These changes have caused surprise, since everyone believed the president had made all the removals he considered necessary in the first week of his administration when he removed Secretary of State for Armed Forces Lt Gen Juan Rene Beauchamps Javier and the commander of the 1st Brigade, Maj Gen Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas, from their posts.

Changes in High Command

PA012251Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1534 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Oct (EFE)--Last night President Antonio Guzman removed Maj Gen Enrique Perez y Perez as chief of staff of the national army and appointed Gen Ramiro Matos Gonzalez in his place. The president also appointed Brig Gen Mario Alfredo Imbert McGregor as the new chief of the military aides in place of Brig Gen Jesus Manuel Porfirio Mota Henriquez.

In another important change among the military chiefs, President Guzman appointed Maj Gen Eladio Simeon Marmolejos Abreu as air force under secretary of state in place of Gen Imbert McGregor, who was appointed chief of military aides.

Brig Gen Manuel Antonio Guervo Gomez assumed command of the army's 1st Brigade, filling the vacancy left by Maj Gen Ramiro Matos Gonzalez. Cuervo Gomez, who acted as forestry director, was replaced in this post by Gen Mota Henriquez, former chief of the military aides. While he holds the post of army chief of staff, Ramiro Matos will provisionally hold the rank of Major General.

Perez Named Ambassador

PA012252Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1525 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Oct (EFE)--President Antonio Guzman announced shortly after midnight that dismissed Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Enrique Perez y Perez will be appointed ambassador to Spain.

The chief of state said the substitutions and appointments which have taken place are routine. However, regarding General Perez y Perez's replacement, he said it had been done for the country's good.

The president informed the country that he will request the approval of Gen Enrique Perez y Perez as ambassador in Madrid.

President Guzman said his purpose in appointing Perez y Perez to a diplomatic post was to reward him for his efforts.

## ECUADOR

### FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM MEXICO, UNITED NATIONS

PA011846Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Ayala has returned to Quito after visiting Mexico for 2 days. He also spent a week in New York heading the Ecuadorean delegation participating in the UN General Assembly.

Ayala and his Mexican counterpart, Santiago Roel, reviewed progress achieved in Mexican-Ecuadorean relations and expressed strong determination to strengthen even further the fraternal ties between the two nations in all fields. The two ministers signed an exchange of notes calling for the formation of an Ecuadorean-Mexican mixed commission and setting guidelines for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

## PARAGUAY

### PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE SAID TO BE WORSE

PY021129Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Sep 78 p 6 PY

[Text] As of today five political prisoners in Emboscada have spent 51 days without eating and "they are in very serious condition." According to a report by Deputy Ligia Prieto de Centurion, who came to the editorial office of this paper, stating that "they are desperately asking for the spiritual help of a priest."

This report has been confirmed by sources close to the Committee of Churches. It was said that Santiago Rolon, one of the five prisoners, was transferred last Thursday to the police polyclinic and that his condition is serious. Nercio Stump, Eduardo Bogado Tabackman, Regino Ibarra and Gumersindo Britez are still in Emboscada. Deputy Centurion said that "their relatives came to me today asking that I please report this to the public."

Church committee sources said the group has been trying since Thursday to give spiritual help to the prisoners but that this was not possible since the necessary permit was not obtained due to absence of the officials.

### Minister Says Prisoners Well

PY030225Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 Oct 78 p 10 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro reported this morning that no official action has been taken with regard to the Emboscada prisoners who are on a hunger strike.

When questioned by newsmen covering the Government Palace, the minister said that the detainees are well.

The wish of the four political prisoners has still not been fulfilled. Regino Ibarra, Rodolfo Bogado, Gumersindo Britez and Nercio Stump asked several days ago to receive extreme unction from a priest.

Relatives of the prisoners indicated that they have still not been able to complete the procedures necessary to obtain permission for a clergyman to enter the prison. It was also known that Msgr Demetrio Aquino is willing to lend Christian assistance to the four detainees. Meanwhile, according to the relatives' reports, the strikers continue to abide by their stand and are in poor health.

## URUGUAY

### MINISTER CONCERNED OVER WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY300313Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez made reference today to the so-called "action plan of Buenos Aires" during an economic presentation at the UN General Assembly. He said the commitments made at the meeting of the United Nations on technical cooperation recently in Buenos Aires must be complied with immediately.

He expressed his country's concern over the world economic situation, and particularly the economic situation of the developing countries, which is deeply affecting Uruguay. Addressing the industrialized countries, he said they must understand that world economic interdependence is not a one-way street. He said the new wave of protectionism in the industrialized countries is hurting Uruguay.

Referring to terrorism and subversion, the Uruguayan foreign minister said his country advocates collective measures to stop these.

As for disarmament, he said one of the main objectives of international law is the maintenance of peace, and therefore general and complete disarmament is its fundamental premise.

Referring to the Middle East, Martinez said the Uruguayan delegation has always maintained that any conflict can be resolved through dialog and negotiation.

## VENEZUELA

### PEREZ DISCUSSES POPE'S DEATH, PLANES IN COSTA RICA

PA300018Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Sep 78 PA

[Freddy Baptista interview with President Carlos Andres Perez 29 September at Miraflores Palace--recording]

[Text] [Perez] We were greatly moved when we were told at dawn today by telephone from Rome that Pope John Paul I had died. I could have imagined any news except that, that the pope, who had just been selected and had set such a noble example for the world, had died of a heart attack just a few days after assuming St. Peter's Throne. This deeply moved us and I know I am speaking for all the Venezuelan people. This is all I have to say about this unfortunate news.

[Question] Mr President, do you believe you violated the national constitution by sending aircraft to Costa Rica, as a former president has charged?

[Answer] I do not think it is even worthwhile to answer such a question. If someone believes that the president has violated the constitution, he must proceed with the constitutional steps for lodging such an accusation. I think this was an unfortunate statement which I will disregard. It has not bothered me. I view it merely as an incident in the electoral campaign.